

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1840.

NO. 30—VOLUME 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY.

At Nos. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
BY J. CUNNINGHAM,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN STREET,
A few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance,
\$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and
if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid, unless at the option of the
Editor.

Advertisements.—One square of 11 lines, or less,
\$1 for the first insertion, 25 cents for each con-
tinuance; 3 months, \$3 40; 6 months, \$7 50; 12
months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
Office.

Advertisements.—One square of 11 lines, or less,
\$1 for the first insertion, 25 cents for each con-
tinuance; 3 months, \$3 40; 6 months, \$7 50; 12
months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 30.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain for-
tifications of the United States, for the year
one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following sums be,
and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be
paid out of any unappropriated money in the
Treasury, for the preservation, repairs, construc-
tion, and incidental and contingent expenses of
certain fortifications in the year eighteen hun-
dred and forty, viz:

For repairs of Fort Niagara, twenty-seven
thousand five hundred dollars;

For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Os-
wego, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Preble, three thousand
two hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Scammel, three thousand
four hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort McClary, seven hundred
and fifty dollars;

For repairs of Fort Constitution, three thou-
sand six hundred and seventy dollars;

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea wall
of Castle Island, one hundred thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, one hundred and fifty thou-
sand dollars;

For Fort Adams, eighty thousand dollars;

For fortifications at New London harbor, twenty-
five thousand dollars;

For Fort Schuyler, eighty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, twenty thou-
sand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Lafayette, five thousand
dollars;

For repairs of Fort Columbus, one thousand
six hundred and sixty-two dollars;

For repairs of Castle Williams, five thousand
seven hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For repairs of south battery, Governor's is-
land, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Monroe, fifty thousand
dollars;

For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near
Fort Monroe, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of road from Fort Monroe to
bridge, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort
Monroe, one thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Casswell, six thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumter, twenty-five thousand dol-
lars;

For repairs of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dol-
lars;

For Fort Pulaski, forty-four thousand dol-
lars;

For Fort on Foster's bank, Florida, fourteen
thousand dollars;

For Fort Pickens, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Barrancas, fifteen thousand
dollars;

For repairs of Fort Morgan, ten thousand dol-
lars;

For repairs of Fort Pike, five thousand dol-
lars;

For repairs of Fort Wood, three thousand five
hundred and eighty dollars;

For repairs of the battery Bienvenue, two
thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Tower Dupre, four hundred
dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, twenty thousand
dollars;

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, three thousand
three hundred dollars;

For Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana,
fifteen thousand dollars;

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thou-
sand dollars;

For incidental expenses attending repairs of
fortifications, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*,
however, that in case of a disappointment in the
receipts of revenue from customs, or lands, or
other sources, or of a failure to collect the debts
due from the late deposit banks, or from the
Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, so
much of the Treasury shall not be suf-
ficient to meet the ordinary calls for the service
of the year, according to the appropriations made
by Congress, and also the expenses authorized by
this act, the President of the United States shall
be, and hereby is, authorized, upon ascertain-
ment, at any time, of these facts, from the Sec-
retary of the Treasury, to direct the postpone-
ment until after the close of the next session of
Congress, or until Congress shall otherwise di-
rect, of the whole, or such portion of the ap-
propriations made by this act as the state of the
Treasury shall seem to him to require; any order
for postponement to be made applicable to each
item of appropriation, so far as the state of
facts, at the time is made, and a due regard
to the public interests, will permit; and all con-
tracts entered into in pursuance of these ap-
propriations to be made subject to the conditions
of this proviso.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 20th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the exchange of
books and public documents for foreign publi-
cations.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Librarian, under

the supervision of the Committee on the Library,
be authorized to exchange such duplicates
as may be in the Library for other books or works.
Second, That he be authorized, in the same
way, to exchange documents.

Third, That hereafter, fifty additional copies
of the documents, printed by order of either
House, be printed and bound for the purpose of
exchange in foreign countries.
Approved, July 20th, 1840.

REMARKS OF MR. LINCOLN, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

[Copied from the National Intelligencer.]

In the House of Representatives, April 16, 1840.
—In reply to Mr. Ogles, upon the proposition
of the latter to strike out of the General Ap-
propriation Bill a small item for alterations
and repairs of the President's House, &c.

When Mr. LINCOLN obtained the floor, it
was late in the evening, and, perceiving that he
was fatigued by the long sitting, it was proposed
to adjourn the debate to the following day, but
Mr. L. preferred saying at once what he had to
say. He began by replying to some remarks of
Mr. Ogles incidental to the main debate, taking
occasion, in the course of his reply, to state cer-
tain particulars in which his remarks on a former
day had been misstated, probably because mis-
understood, by the Reporter for the Globe news-
paper. After disposing of this preliminary mat-
ter, Mr. L. proceeded to the main subject before
the Committee of the Whole, upon which he
spoke as follows:

The member from Pennsylvania, (said Mr.
Lincoln) has insisted that the tendency of my
remarks was to justify the purchase of extrava-
gant articles of furniture for the President's
house. I repeat that I attempted no such jus-
tification, for I had neither seen many of the ex-
ceptionable articles nor could I have given any
The argument, so far as it went, was against
that false standard of economy which measures
the value of a thing by its cost, and decides up-
on its fitness with no reference whatever to the
place or occasion for its use. The selection of
furniture for such an establishment is matter of
taste, about which minds may well differ; and I
said that while some would consider as most ap-
propriate the rich and showy, others would pre-
fer the plain and simple in fashion; but that, for
a mansion so spacious and so magnificent as that
which the nation had provided for the residence
of the Chief Magistrate, the furniture, so far as
I had seen, was neither too good nor too abundant.
In this, I am not aware that I alone among the
Whigs, although I may not indeed be so happy
as to meet the approving voice of all. But does
such a difference imply dereliction of principle
on my part? The member suggests that my re-
marks are full of contradictions, and that I have
given a taste for articles of extravagance. What
does he know of my habits of life? Sir, I can
tell him they have been as honorably laborious,
and as plainly republican, at least, as his own
be it from necessity or choice, I am in no wise
ignorant of those duties and offices which be-
come the humblest station. I have been taught
to be faithful, and to direct my thoughts as-
uprightly, as the least proud one here. One les-
son more I have learned, that in reference to the
conduct of others, the tongue is an unruly or-
gan, which an evil spirit may indulge, but which
caution and a love of truth should at all times
restrain.

Mr. Chairman, it can only be necessary to
review the remarks of the member to show the ab-
surdity of his intended application. While he
condemns the extravagance of the President's
house, he is in respect to the appropriations there-
for which it was procured. These appropriations
are the grants of legislation by the Representatives
of the people. Whose was the work of constructing
the costly mansion, and to what end was it reared?
More than forty years have now elapsed
since the building was erected, at the charge of
more than half a million of dollars to the nation,
and the President of the United States has been
occupied in the manner in which it is now used
Congress, through all this intervening period,
have voted the sums for furnishing the house, as
they had previously done for its construction.
If it were intended that the occupant should
himself provide the furniture, wherefore these
grants? They commenced before the house was
first taken possession of by the elder Adams,
and the occupant for further supplies have since
been voluntarily anticipated upon every suc-
cession to the Presidency. Besides, the spacious
halls and lofty ceilings of such a mansion require
much which would be suited to no other resi-
dence. The reasonableness of compelling a
President elect to an outlay exceeding his an-
nual salary in the purchase of furniture for a
house, the occupancy of which he has not the
disposition to refuse, and the tenancy of which,
at the expiration of every four years, is at the dis-
posal of the popular voice, with the certainty
of the sacrifice upon the cost of the property in
the attempt to dispose of it for any other place or
use, cannot gravely be contended for. The
credit of the country itself would suffer by such
an arrangement; for either the officer, by the ab-
sorption of his salary in the purchase of suitable
and sufficient furniture for the house, would be
deprived of the anticipated means for his proper
support in the office, or, by the neglect of such
provision, would exhibit to the world, in his
public station, the creditable contrast of mag-
nificent apartments meanly destitute or scantily
furnished with whatever was appropriate to their
occupation. It is a great mistake to suppose
that these accommodations are for the personal
relief, or to the private advantage of the Presi-
dent. It is made by the annual appropriation
of his salary, emphatically the host of the na-
tion. His guests are the guests of the people.
The Executive mansion is the place of the re-
ception. This house of the people is the fitting
position in which, in the person of their Chief
Magistrate, they receive from the representa-
tives of other people the homage due to the
sovereignty of this great Republic. Here am-
bassadors and ministers, the accredited mes-
sengers of the powers of the earth, the powerful,
the enlightened and most refined of the kingdoms
of the earth, are received and entertained in the
name of the hospitality of the nation! And here,
too, the courtesies of official station are ex-
changed between the high functionaries of the
Government, and extended to all classes of the
citizens. The house, it is well known, is open
to all, and is daily visited by many. Is it to
be, then, that the place and its appendages
are beyond the requirements of private station?
I venture the assertion, that so far as the per-
sonal interest of the President is concerned, (I
speak not of the present incumbent, but of who-
ever has been or may be in the office,) it would be
preferable, far preferable, to him, to occupy,
at his own cost, a smaller and more humble
dwelling, than to submit to the inconveniences
and heavy exactions which his required residence
in the Executive mansion necessarily imposes.
Sure I am that, on a pecuniary point of view, it
would be much better for any incumbent in the
office to receive ten thousand dollars, and fur-
nish his own habitation, than with twenty-five
thousand to maintain the style of living and
public hospitality which every President
must maintain, and in conformity with the
design, as well as the liberality of present
provisions.

But the member complains of it as a monstrous

abuse, that the President of the United States,
in addition to his salary, and the use of a fur-
nished house, should have the grounds about the
house kept in order at the public expense. He
says the President ought to furnish his own
house and employ his own gardener, as his salary
is amply sufficient. I have only to add to what
I have before said on this subject, that such has
not been the judgment or the pleasure of the
people. For forty years, their Representatives,
sitting in these halls, without division in senti-
ment or vote, have provided the house, supplied
the furniture, directed the enclosure and im-
provement of the grounds, and required their
occupation by the Chief Magistrate. The salary
may be sufficient for the office. On this point
I take no issue with the member. So many the
per diem of eight dollars be ample compensation
for a Representative in Congress. But does the
scrupulous member receive nothing more? I
demand of him to say if eight dollars a day is
not abundant recompense for the value of his
labors here and yet does he keep his hands
clean from all the perquisites of place? Is not
his Government stationery in his room? Is not
Congressional penknife of costly extravagance at
this very moment in his pocket? Has he never
ordered to his lodgings the beautiful "embossed
and edged note paper," and "fancy sealing
wax," for the use of any of his family, or re-
ceived to his own use a distributive share of the
"spoils," in costly editions of books printed at
the expense of the Treasury? Sir, let me not be
misunderstood. I do not condemn him in this,
for the legislation of the House allows it. But
I say he receives these things by a more ques-
tionable authority than does the President of the
United States the accommodations which are the
burden of his complaint. When, therefore, the
member goes to his constituents and to mine
with the objections that the Chief Magistrate of
the nation is (in his own courteous language)
robbing and cheating the people, by appropriat-
ing under an appropriation of Congress, the use
of a furnished house and the care of a garden, in
addition to his salary, let him, at the same time,
honestly admit, that to his own pay he adds, at
the public charge, perquisites of considerable
value, and which a colleague of his, (Mr. Pet-
tigan) on another occasion, pronounced, although
I think by gross exaggeration, equal in amount to
the per diem. Sir, the President is a public man,
and to be justified in the use of his furnished lodgings
than the member in the enjoyment of his perqui-
sites; for the latter may be refused, while the
former, consistently with the existing arrange-
ments of the Government, cannot be declined.

I regret, Mr. Chairman, that it is necessary
for me to pursue this ungrateful subject further.
I fear, in doing it, I shall exhaust the patience of
the committee. But the member cavils with me for
sustaining the present mode of paying the salary
of the President's house. For the salary of the
garden at the President's house. In my re-
marks, on a former day, to which he excepted,
I said that this had been a usual appropriation
for many years, and that I saw no new reason
at this time, for its discontinuance. I have now
in my hand a certificate from the Commissioner
of the Public Buildings, showing that the garden-
er, the very same individual, with the same char-
acter of service, and the same rate of compen-
sation, has been in the employ of the Govern-
ment for the continuous period of fifteen years,
having been first engaged in 1825. I will read
the certificate here, as notice that I shall offer
on the trial of the issue between the member and
myself before my constituents:

"Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

"It appears from the books of this office that
John Wesley was appointed gardener at the
President's Square on the 1st of August, 1825,
at a regular salary of four hundred and fifty dol-
lars per annum for his services. He has received
that salary quarterly, up to the 31st Decem-
ber, 1839, and is at this time the gardener at
the President's Square."

"W. NOLAND."

In respect to the grounds about the President's
house, they, in common with those around the
Capitol, are at a public charge. They have been
laid out and ornamented at the public charge,
and if not now cared for will soon become a
neglected and unsightly waste. The
President has no motive to the expense of their
improvement. Like the spacious walks and
cultivated borders of the beautiful enclosure
within which we are here situated, they are for
the enjoyment of the people, and in the free-
dom of resort to them, and the freedom with which
they are used, it is daily seen how little they are
regarded as private. They are, indeed, accessi-
ble to all, and I would recommend to the mem-
ber himself, at some pleasant eventide, to in-
vitation to this quiet retreat, and indulge in the
meditation to which it invites.

Again: It is made a heinous offense in me that,
in addition to all which is now within and about
the President's mansion, I have now before me
which I am a member, would propose, at the
present session, a small appropriation for one of
the rooms most frequently in use, and which is
entirely destitute of furniture. The bill which
contains that appropriation has since been re-
ported from the committee, and gives a few hundred
dollars for the purchase of plain furniture, of
American manufacture, for the ante-room to
the President's parlour, for his proper recep-
tion, and for the use of his family. I have no
doubt that this is altogether unnecessary, and the
reason he assigns for this opinion is as singular as
the objection is extraordinary in itself. "In the
ante-rooms of princes," says the member, "visi-
tators are kept standing until they are admitted
to an audience." When I addressed this com-
mittee, on a former day, I described this room
as the apartment into which visitors, when the
President is present, are introduced, and previous
to their introduction to the President. Here they
disrobe of their outer garments, in all weath-
er and seasons, and wait if need be, the pre-
vious engagements of the President; and in this
room there is not the accommodation of a mirror,
a table or a chair. Whatever may be the
forms observed in the courts of Europe, or the
habit of princes in the treatment of their sub-
jects, I have no doubt that the people of this
country are as hardly becoming that they should
be quoted in Republican America as fit rules to
be adopted for the regulation of intercourse be-
tween free, independent, enlightened citizens,
and their elective officers. The courts of Eu-
rope, forsooth! And such is the authority relied
upon by this Whig from Pennsylvania for deny-
ing a chair to his constituents and mine, in the
very house provided by the people for their own
use, and in excuse for denouncing me for
seeking to make provision for their more suit-
able accommodation. Because the princes of Eu-
rope keep their vessels in service waiting upon
their pleasure, is that a reason why a Republican
citizen of the United States should lack the
comfort of a seat, while the President may be
called from his table or his study to offer him
some courtesies to which every freeman is here
entitled? It is not thus my Democracy teaches.
The free citizens of a Republic are themselves
sovereigns, and the measure of their right and
the respect which is their due are not to be look-
ed for in the conventional etiquette of courts,
nor are they the boon of princes. If the consti-
tuents of the member shall visit Washington, and
desire an introduction to the Chief Magistrate,
and he dare trust himself to accompany them to
the White House, I venture to say he will be
made sensible of the deficiency which the com-
mittee propose to supply; and whatever may be

his own views of subservience to the customs of
Europe, the indignant expression of reproach which
he would hear from those to whom he should of-
fer such an excuse for any want they might wit-
ness, would bring conviction to his mind that
this was not the country of princes. What?
manners and customs? and propose a conformity to
the fashions of a royal court? I have heard
professing to be a Republican, and condemn that
which respect for a republican people demands?
Sir, I repeat, this is a poor concern to be made
the occasion of so much clamor. It hardly be-
comes the member, for such cause, to read homi-
lisms upon political consistency to others. The
indulgence to his gratuitous labors may be
found in the narrowness of his own views, rather
than in a default of fidelity elsewhere. I mis-
takes a small matter of mere business expedi-
ency for a great question of principle. Mr.
Chairman, lest, from the vehemence of his de-
nunciation, any should be led to suppose an aban-
donment of party by me, I will even volun-
tarily confess a fault; and I here profess,
that if I had never seen the Executive mansion;
that if I am as much to be confined in a room, as
fast opposition to the present Administration as
though, like the member, I had the new-born zeal
of a convert from Jacksonism! Sir, I am as
thoroughly opposed to Mr. Van Buren as the
member was devoted, at one time, to his "villu-
rious predecessor!" I regard the policy and
measures of the Administration as hostile
to the best interests of the country, and de-
structive of the property of the people, and as
such, from the first, I have been their uncon-
promising opponent, and to the utmost of my
power shall continue to resist them. But in this
I have not, nor shall I demand myself, by indul-
ging in hard names and coarse invectives against
the high officers of Government.

When I had to enter into any defence of the
policy of the particular appropriations which, from
time to time, have been made for the accom-
modation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.
Much less would I attempt a vindication of
the prodigal expenditures of the present Ad-
ministration. They have been extravagant and
wasteful enough, in all conscience, and furnish
an exhaustless theme for the severest animadver-
sion. When I had the honor of addressing the
committee, on a former day, I earnestly pressed
in connection with the subject now under
discussion, some of the most crying abuses in
the construction of the public edifices in this
city, the deceptive estimates, and irresponsible
priggish management of those who had direc-
tion of the work, and, as I deemed, the wanton
and lawless diversion of funds by the Executive,
from other and more important objects, to their
completion. At the proper time, and on a sub-
sequent occasion, I shall be as prompt as another
to take to task the Administration for any and all
other of their misdoings.

There was one remark of the member from
Pennsylvania made and dwelt upon with ap-
parent complacency, so extraordinary in itself, (I
was about to say, so atrocious, to my mind, in the
only application which can possibly be given to
it,) that I cannot permit it to pass unmentioned. In
reference to the furniture and cultivation of the
grounds in the use of the President, the member
said, "the receiver was as bad as the—other man."
Sir, we all know the words of the ad-
age—"the receiver is as bad as the thief." And
who is the receiver, and who the thief? From the
days of Washington, through a long suc-
cession of illustrious men, every President of the
United States, including the elder Adams, Jef-
ferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson,
and the present incumbent, have received the
benefit of a similar provision in their official sta-
tion. The house, the furniture, the garden, and
the cultivated grounds have been alike the en-
joyment of each, and at the public charge. It
may be instructive to this committee to be in-
formed of the grants of Congress for some of
these objects, during the several periods of the
Executive administrations. I have now before me
a statement, collated from official documents,
of appropriations for the purchase of furniture
for each Presidential term, after the removal of
the seat of Government to the Federal city.

By a law of the 24th of March, 1797, just pre-
vious to the commencement of the administra-
tion of the elder Adams, Congress made the fol-
lowing appropriation:

"For the purchase of plain furniture, and so much
in addition thereto, as the President may judge
necessary, not exceeding \$14,000."

During the administration of Mr. Jefferson,
the appropriations amounted to \$29,000.

In that of Mr. Madison, to \$28,000.

It was in this period that the house was sack-
ed by the British upon their incursion into Wash-
ington during the war, and their furniture, which,
from the beginning, had been the nation upwards
of seventy thousand dollars, was wholly de-
stroyed.

After the repair of the house, in the years
1817 and 1818, during the administration of
Mr. Monroe, the records show appropriations for
refurnishing it, to the aggregate amount of \$50,
000.

In the administration of Mr. John Q. Adams,
the appropriations amounted to \$29,000.

In that of General Jackson to \$39,000; and

In that of Van Buren, they have been, to
this time, \$20,000.

The statement from which I read gives the
date of each law, and the precise appropriation
under it.

Such, Mr. Chairman, are the sums—whether
less or more, I shall not stop to consider—which
from time to time have been voted by Congress;
and these are the "receivers" to whom the mem-
ber refers—men who, for accepting the accom-
modations provided by law for the office which
they sustained, are charged with "robbing the
Treasury and fleecing the People." These are
they of whom it is said "the receiver is as bad as
the thief?" The elder Adams, the dauntless
patron of American freedom, the champion of the
Declaration of Independence, the great apostle of
liberty, the very chief of Democrats; Madison,
the champion of the Constitution, the patriot
statesman and sage; Monroe, the soldier of the
Revolution, the brave defender of the Republic
in the first war, the inflexible and uncompromis-
ing advocate of national honor, rights and
interests in the last; these are they who received
the appropriations, and to whom the adage is ap-
plied. Names dauntless in fame, immortal in
the history of their country's renown! My ven-
erated colleague, too, the learned civilian, the
accomplished diplomatist, the incorruptible magis-
trate, he who on this floor is the most fearless
and faithful of the servants of the people, to-
gether with the Hero of New Orleans, the
greatest and the best, and the more humble
"Glowworm in the footsteps"—they also are within
the obloquy of the same reproach.

And who is the thief? The Congress of the
United States, the Representatives of the peo-
ple, in succession, through a series of more than
forty years. These are the men who, by mak-
ing the appropriations, in the sentiment of the
member from Pennsylvania, PLUNDERED THE
TREASURY AND ROBBED THE CONSTITUTION! Is
there an individual in the sound of my voice
whose cheek does not burn with indignation at
the bare recital of the charge? Where were the
sleepless sentinels of the people's rights, the

dragon guardians of the public chests, when
these spoilers robbed it of its treasure? Where
were the sentinels of its protection? Search the jour-
nals of either House of Congress, and neither
voice nor vote is found against one of these ap-
propriations. If they deserve the character now
attempted to be given them, how happened it that
in forty years there has been no resistance to
their passage? How happened it, indeed, that, in
the last Congress, of whatever party, Whig or
Democrat, more than Spartan virtue, was a member,
opposition was offered to grants precisely similar
to those contained in the present bill? They
passed without objection then.

[Mr. Ogles. No; a member near me says he
objected.]

Mr. Lincoln. Who is the man? I heard of
no dissent. If any had the virtue, at that
time, to think it wrong, he had not the courage
to make it known. Where is the recorded vote
at a call even for a division upon the question—
Sir, the truth is, such grants were thought prop-
er upon the original consideration of them, and
subsequently they have been of course and
usual. If the people will no longer approve
them, Congress must refer back, by legislation,
to their original disposition of the "White House";
and the furniture to auction, and leave the Presi-
dent to provide for himself his place of re-
sidence and means of accommodation. When
this shall appear to be the judgment of the peo-
ple, I shall be found among the last to withstand
their will.

There is another topic upon which the mem-
ber has harped loud and long—the style and
fashion of the articles which have been pur-
chased under the appropriation. In my previ-
ously reported remarks, to which the member so
freely refers for a text to his folio annotations,
with the reading of which, for hours, he has oc-
cupied the time of this committee, not a single
article was particularly specified or justified by
me. Wherefore, then, does he attempt to make
me responsible for such as he has chosen to de-
signate, and for the extravagance which, upon
the fidelity of his description only, he asks a
sentence of condemnation? I did say, however,
generally, I have already to day repeated, and I
now reiterate, that to a casual observer the fur-
niture appears neither too rich nor too abundant
for the size and magnificence of the mansion, nor
too good for the use of the first representative
officer of a free and sovereign people. But of
this I make no matter, for I do not contend
with the member. I understand him now to say
that he has never been at the house. How well,
then, it may comport with a becoming modesty,
or sense of justice even, to denounce unseen
that which prudent and honorable men have
sanctioned, I leave for others to consider. He
condemns the articles as the exhibition of aris-
tocratic pride and splendor. Well, sir, I defend
not the purchases, but the articles, but take my
position behind the character of those by whom
authority they were procured. I insist that
whatever fault has been committed is with those
who furnished the means of such extravagance—
if extravagance there be—with the Representa-
tives of the people, who again and again, un-
der every Administration, with a full knowledge
of the manner in which the money would be ex-
pended, have voted the appropriations without
restriction or qualification. I have shown that
whatever reproach attaches to the procurement
and use of such furniture has been incurred by
the head of each successive Administration. If,
indeed, the fashion of the House be a display
of regal splendor, stern and sound Republicans
have been betrayed into this foolish error.

Thomas Jefferson was once accounted a plain
and unpretending Democrat, and passed, in his
day, for an unostentatious Chief Magistrate, and
yet we have seen that the sum of \$29,000 was
expended for furniture during the period of his
Presidency; and this, too, in addition to the \$14,
000 previously granted to his immediate prede-
cessor. The purity and Republican simplicity of
Mr. Madison's life and manners have never, to
this time, been questioned; yet to the \$13,000
before appropriated, \$28,000 more were added to
the royal progeny in the eight years of his Ad-
ministration. Col. Monroe, too, was he a
vindicating aristocrat? He has the credit, in history,
at least, of having resisted to blood, in the
Revolutionary conflict, a Government of royal
pride and arrogance, and by a life devoted to his
country, contributed as largely as any other to
the establishment and support of institutions of
equal rights and equal civility. Yet in his
administration, a greater expenditure was made
in refurnishing the house, after the late war,
than under all his predecessors. What say you,
Mr. Chairman, of my venerable colleague? Is
he not a good Whig in principle, and a plain
Republican in manners? And yet he received
whatever benefit resulted from the appropria-
tion of \$20,000, during the four years of his
Presidency, added to the large expenditure made
by Colonel Monroe. But thank you my hono-
rable colleague would have consented to this, with
a consciousness that it was intended for a mere
empty display; or that, by doing it, in the
language of the member, he was robbing the Treas-
ury and fleecing the people? Sir, my colleague
has no occasion to make professions of honesty
or respect for the rights of the people, to entitle
him to official action to the confidence due to
eminent public services

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Districts. FOR ELECTORS.
 1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Callaway,
 2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,
 3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILLE, of Allen,
 4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Putaski,
 5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,
 6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,
 7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,
 8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,
 9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,
 10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,
 11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,
 12 PETER LASIBROOK, of Mason,
 13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.

A Mistake.—We fell into an error last week in stating the vote in this State, and in calculating that the democratic vote was below that of 1836—we are now satisfied that it is much larger than it was, and that such is also the case with the whig vote. The total number polled this year will, it is believed, show an increase of more than 10,000 over the poll of 1836.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In nine counties in this State the whigs claim a gain of five members of the Legislature, while the democratic gain in the popular vote in the same counties is 574. It will be a curious result if a democratic Governor should be elected, and yet the whigs have a majority of the Legislature.

The Shelby News of the 14th says, the "Hon. W. J. Graves, in his address in this place on Monday last, announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress." Mr. Graves had doubtless ascertained during his last canvass that the whigs would not again support him, and he has yielded to necessity to avoid the shame of a defeat.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

On our first page we give Mr. Lincoln's Speech, as written out by himself and published in the National Intelligencer. Some inaccuracies in the speech reported by the Globe have been seized upon by the opposition, and occasion taken from thence to discredit the whole, but what can be raised against the present speech, written out by its author and published in the leading whig press of the Union. What, after reading it, must be the opinion of every impartial man of Ogle's claim to veracity, to say nothing of fair dealing. He was well aware that the greater portion of the furniture in the presidential mansion was purchased before Mr. Van Buren's election, yet he parades the whole before the public eye as proof of his great extravagance and wasteful expenditure. Ogle knew that the gilt knives and forks, spoons, plate, &c., were purchased by Mr. Monroe—that the President found them in the White House—that they were public property, and that he had no right to put them out of the house—yet he has not hesitated to display them as a portion of Mr. Van Buren's extravagance. The honorable gentleman knew that the appropriations during the present administration for furnishing the President's house have not been beyond the usual amount, and even much less than during several other administrations—still he harps upon the charge of extravagance.

He has not only done all this, but he has had the meanness to parade in his speech bills for hemming towels, dishcloths, &c., and to insinuate that the President should pay for such things out of his salary, knowing that every article of furniture in the house was public property, and that the President must leave it all there at the expiration of his term of service.

This Mr. Ogle got into Congress as an anti-mason, and that our readers may have some idea of the character of the man, we will state, that he forged his brother's name to a tissue of slanders against the masons; sued the editor of a paper for a libel who had charged him with the fact; attempted, upon the trial, to prove his brother insane, and recovered FIFTY CENTS damages upon a trial of the case. He had thus rendered himself infamous before he got into Congress, and was there selected as a fit tool to do the dirty work of the whig party.

So contemptible does his speech appear, even in the eyes of the whigs, that many of the editors of that party have declined publishing it, and speak of Mr. Ogle in the style he deserves.

Mr. Lincoln gives the reason why the furnishing of the Presidential mansion is so expensive—it arises from its great extent, and the necessity of furnishing it in a corresponding style. He shows that it has always been thus furnished, and that if any one should be censured, it is not the President, but those who built the house, and appropriated the money to furnish it.

No candid man, after reading Mr. L.'s speech, can believe that the President is blamable—or, indeed, that censure can justly attach any where. The house and the

furniture are only such as are fitting for the residence of the Chief Magistrate—such as every President has had, and which, even the whigs would not change, if they had the power.

LANCASTER CONVENTION.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvaniaian for the following account of the great Democratic Convention, held at Lancaster on the 5th inst. Some of the papers say the number was 40,000, but there can be no doubt that at least 25,000 were present, as it is the lowest estimate we have seen. The democracy of the "Key Stone" are fully aroused and ready for action—the enthusiasm of the party was never higher, and the majority for Van Buren and Johnson will not be less than 10,000 or 15,000.

"The democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in Convention on Wednesday last at Lancaster, in numbers unparalleled in the political history of the State. A number estimated at not less than 25,000, from every quarter of the commonwealth, met together for the purpose of again manifesting their attachment to the cause of democracy, and proving that Pennsylvania, in the approaching contest, will not desert her ancient faith; but that as the leader in the Presidential contest, her sister states may safely rely upon her unchangeable democracy. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the enthusiasm manifested by the vast assemblage.

"At ten o'clock in the morning, a committee consisting of one from each county, of which Gen. John Davis, of Bucks, was chairman, assembled for the purpose of choosing officers for the Convention.

"At 12 o'clock, a procession was formed, in Orange street, the right resting on Clar lotte, and took up their line of march to Bethelstown, which had been selected as the place for the organization of the Convention. Never was there a more imposing display than that exhibited by the procession. Bands of music were disposed throughout the line, and banners, to the number of about 160, were borne by the different delegations. At every point along the line, the procession was met by the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens, and from almost every window, the youth and beauty of Lancaster bestowed their smiles, and welcomed by their waving handkerchiefs the immense concourse. The procession extended several miles in length, in platoons eight deep. Nothing at all approaching it in numbers has been seen in Pennsylvania, since the memorable visit of Lafayette.

"On arriving at Bethelstown, at 3 o'clock, the chairman of the committee, Gen. Davis, announced that the Hon. James Buchanan, had been unanimously selected for President, and announced a Vice President and Secretary from each county. On taking his seat as President, Mr. Buchanan, in a brief and eloquent speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

"The Hon. George Mifflin Dallas then addressed the Convention in a strain of eloquence which elicited enthusiastic applause. James M. Buchanan, Esq., of Baltimore, and Col. Page followed Mr. Dallas, and were listened to with most earnest attention, by the delighted audience.

"The resolutions, prepared by a committee of one from each county, were offered by Col. James Madison Porter, of Northampton, and unanimously adopted. A committee consisting of one from each county was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania.

"At 7 o'clock the Convention took a recess for one hour, and at 8 again assembled in the Market place in the city of Lancaster. The meeting was addressed at this place with great eloquence and ability, by the Hon. James Buchanan, Charles Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia county, Hon. George M. Keim, of Berks, Mr. Van Amringe of Allegheny, and Messrs. Frazer and Forney of Lancaster. Notwithstanding the members of the Convention had been in procession, or standing and participating in the proceedings, for the entire day, such was the spirit that animated them that it was 12 o'clock before the Convention adjourned.

"The immense number present rendered it impossible for the Hotel keepers to furnish accommodations, and private houses were generally thrown open for their accommodation, and beds were brought into the city from the neighboring farm houses. The citizens of Lancaster were exceedingly attentive to the comfort and convenience of the members of the convention, and their kindness will long be remembered."

LEXINGTON, Ky. July 13, 1840.

MR. D. BRADFORD:

You may recollect, that about 18 months ago, I purchased from you a bottle of Gailick's Matchless Sanative, for the purpose of administering it to my daughter, Sarah Ann, whose situation led me to believe that she was rapidly approaching her grave by consumption; and I resorted to this medicine, as the last means of saving her life. I am happy to state to you, (and which I deem it a duty to others who may be suffering under

similar complaints,) that before she had taken the contents of that one bottle, she was completely restored, and has continued in perfect health ever since, and I attribute her restoration to the Sanative.

Yours, &c.

LEONARD TAYLOR.

From the New Orleans Picayune July 27th.
THE ELECTION—THE RESULT.

A last we have complete returns of our State election, and, although the returns are not all official, we think they will be found correct. We republish the result in the first and second congressional districts with the view of showing the position of parties in the State.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.			
	1840.	1838.	
PARISHES.	White, Leonard.	White, Slidell.	
Orleans,	1793 674	1852 1232	
St Bernard,	72 211	137 147	
Jefferson,	272 87	300 25	
Plaquemine,	10 258	56 118	
St Charles,	18 46	26 54	
St John Baptist,	136 92	104 117	
St James,	46 19	243 100	
Ascension,	237 186	101 194	
Assumption,	428 182	126 284	
Lafourche l'at'r,	280 22	191 11	
Terre Bonne,	145 7	214 53	
	3799 1764	3361 2142	

White's majority 2035.

SECOND DISTRICT.			
	Dawson (L.)	Morgan (W.)	
St Tammany,	116	186	
Livingston,	141	130	
St Helena,	227	164	
Washington,	136	148	
East Baton Rouge,	279	408	
West Baton Rouge,	73	165	
East Feliciana,	406	337	
West Feliciana,	281	180	
Iberville,	168	185	
Point Coupee,	106	117	
	1933	1920	

Dawson's majority 13.

THIRD DISTRICT.			
	Moore (W.)	Winn (L.)	
St Landry & Calcasieu	335	330	
St Mary,	314	86	
St Martin,	361	69	
Rapides,	355	308	
Lafayette,	288	301	
Avoyelles,	155	276	
Catahoula,	000	108 mjj.	
Carroll,	54	122	
Concordia,	212	75	
Madison,	113	117	
Ouachita,	196	146	
Union,	000	101 "	
Natchitoches,	289	483	
Caldwell,	35	111	
Caddo,	000	8 "	
Claiborne,	000	143 "	
	2907	2874	

Moore's majority 33.

The New Orleans Sun of the same date says:

"We hope our friends at a distance will not suffer themselves to be deceived by the Federal papers in this city, into a belief that the Federalists will carry this city by the same majority in November as they did in July. The Federalists here know themselves that such a result is altogether impossible. The causes which operated against the party in July will not exist in November. The people will not be called upon to decide between Federalists and shufflers, but the great question of a National Bank or the Constitutional Treasury, will be laid before them for their choice; how that choice will be made it is an easy matter to decide.

"Our party was beaten in July, because the candidates we selected refused to come out in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage, and amendments of the Constitution; had they come out boldly for these fundamental questions not even the power of our sixteen united banks could have carried the city by more than one hundred votes. We can assure our Democratic friends in other States that by the November election, we shall be well organized in the city, and that we shall at least give a vote equal to the Federalists; this, of course, as the Democratic strength is great in the country, will make the State safe for Van Buren.

From the Louisville Advertiser.
ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis Argus of the 11th instant says: A friend just from Illinois tells us that the returns received are sufficient to indicate that the Democratic majority in the State will rise to near 6,000!! Huzza for Illinois!!!

We have a handbill from Illinois which states that there will be a Democratic majority of about 24 on joint ballot in the Legislature, and that the majority for Van Buren and Johnson will exceed FIVE THOUSAND.

The following extracts are from the Chicago Democrat of the 10th inst:

"Up to the last night, though the Whigs conceded to the Democracy a large majority in the Senate and popular vote, they claimed a sufficient majority in the House to give them a majority on joint ballot, and were boasting of their determination to elect a Whig U. S. Senator, and a Whig Judge for this Circuit, and also to turn out of office every person, however paltry it might be, who did not support the Canal, alias Whig ticket, at the recent election. But how suddenly are their hopes blasted! The last mail assures us that the House is ours also. Out of 67 members elected, we have 37, and the counties to be heard from cannot take a majority in the House from us. They stood last year 11 Democrats to 13 Whigs. And are expected to do better this year.

The election of only eight Democratic Senators is wanting to give the Democrats a majority. And the following elections are ascertained for a certainty.

Cook—John Pearson,
 Macoupin—John Harris,
 Shelby—William Williamson,
 Fulton—David Markley,

McLean—John Moore,
 Madison, St. Clair and Monroe—Jas. A. James,
 St. Clair—Adam W. Snyder,
 Adams—James H. Ralston,
 Green—John Allen,
 Fayette and Effingham—Aikens Evans.

The districts remaining to be heard from are Randolph, Lawrence, White, Wabash, and Jackson; all now represented by whigs, except the latter, where Mr. Parish was a candidate, with every prospect of re-election. As Lawrence county gave a large majority for the Democratic Representatives, there is no question but Mr. Houston, Democrat, is elected; which will make 24 Democrats out of the whole body of 40 Senators.

For the last four years, every measure the least Democratic in its tendency, and involving reform in however necessary manner, which has passed the popular branch of our Legislature, has been vetoed by a corrupt, mercenary and aristocratic Senate. In fact, its main study seems to have been how it could extort the most from the public for the benefit of the banks. Besides, where the tenure of any office has been undefined, this body has sanctioned the doctrine of *once in office always in office*. But the people have now risen in their might and the Bastille is no more.

From the Ohio Statesman.
GREAT & OVERWHELMING MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

The rush of the yeomanry of Franklin and the adjoining counties, on Saturday last, (for we can call it nothing but a rush,) to meet and hear the old soldier, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to bid him welcome among us—and also to meet and warmly greet our intrepid Buckeye Governor, WILSON SHANNON, and the great orator, and revered and distinguished Senator, ALLEN, the young, gifted and able statesman of the west—was one of the most cheering gatherings of a free people, and the most rapacious and enthusiastic assemblages of the unshaken Democracy of the centre of Ohio, ever convened here; and fully equal to any popular burst of the public feeling, we ever witnessed in any part of the Union.

In the ecstasy of our feelings, we were led to exclaim, what an evidence of the popular will—what a rebuke to the malignant spirit of opposition, now pervading the country, have we here.

The distinguished guests were escorted into the city by the thousands of freemen, on horseback, on foot, and in carriages, composed of the laboring interests of the country around us, who met Col. Johnson, the Governor, and Senator Allen, at Stewart's Grove, about a mile from the city, on the Chillicothe road. The procession was between one and two miles in length. The military of the city, the 1st and 2d companies of German Artillerists, made a fine display, and the juvenile little band of City Lancers, who appeared on the occasion, elicited high encomiums from all quarters.

The people, that is, the Republican portion of them, all turned out on the occasion. The procession was placed under the direction of Major Sanderson, Marshal of the Day, whose fine appearance, and great military skill, are so well known and appreciated in this country. Arrived at the American Hotel, opposite the State House, the military came to order in open line, through which Col. Johnson, Gov. Shannon and Col. Allen, assisted by Auditor Brough and Maj. Morgan, approached the front steps of the Hotel, where the *real Hero of the Thames* was received on the occasion by J. A. Bryan, Esq. of this city, who addressed him in the following beautiful and feeling manner: COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON:

"We bid you welcome to our town and country—to the capital of a State, whose suffering frontier you have defended, and whose people your patriot arm has shielded in the hour of peril. It is a welcome that flows warmly from the hearts of the thousands of freemen who now surround you—a welcome that mocks no empty pageantry here, but one that attests the best feelings of our nature for the sacrifices of a patriot and a philanthropist, whose deeds of valor will ever stand a halcyon light upon the bright page of our country's history.

"You have lived down the malice of the envious few who once wantonly assailed you, and the rancorous spirit of political envy that sought to rob you of the glory of a triumph whose brilliancy would have given lustre to the brightest laurel that ever gleamed upon the conqueror's helmet in any age of the world, has been exchanged for a nobler inspiration, the spontaneous burst of a nation's gratitude.

"From one end of the continent to the other, amid the contending elements of that fierce political strife now raging through the land—while the popular excitement is found at the very zenith of its fury, and the spirit of party madness has blunted the natural impulses of thousands, it is our pride as American freemen, to reflect that you have been greeted, every where, as the nation's guest, the man whom the nation delights to honor. If that fell spirit of party rivalry can be thus quelled by a just sense of your merits and worth—if the bitter feeling of political opposition is thus easily dismissed of its disposition to undervalue the services you have rendered the cause of liberty—if your deeds of war in the field of blood can thus still the venomous spirit of your political opponents, and induce them to offer compliments where once were curses—if those whose political creed and principles you whole life has been so directly and distinctly opposed, thus throw down their arms to offer you the cheering smile of welcome among them—how much more ardent, devoted and enthusiastic, should the greetings of that party and of those friends be, in the free outpouring of their confidence and regard, in whose ranks and by whose side you have stood, as an old scar-worn veteran in the great political struggles of the last forty years.

"Welcome, then, sir, to the scenes of your early suffering—to the hospitalities of a people who will ever cherish the memory of your toils and your dangers upon that tented field whence were borne the numerous wounds you received from the fire of the ambushed foe.

Standing now within sight of the very ground, upon yonder bank of the Scioto, where you once languished from the wounds you received in the last great contest for freedom—in that almost fatal hour when the angel of death, with threatenings in his quiver, hovered around your head, but when, for some great end, you were left to rise to the first honors of your grateful country, to unite the qualities of the statesman with the prowess of the soldier—we can truly, sir, offer you the salutations due to your exalted worth—that ardent, that warm-hearted welcome, to which all around us must respond—a welcome to the homes and the firesides of those you defended—to the friendly congratulations of those who know how to appreciate your services, and how to honor one of their country's greatest deliverers, and most deserving benefactors.

To which Colonel JOHNSON thus happily responded:

"For this kind reception, this generous expression of the confidence and favor of the people in this delightful region, I feel indeed truly grateful. I am quite happy, sir, to take to meet my friends on this occasion, to take those by the hand with whom I have so long stood connected in the kindest friendships, and the most close and endearing associations. I am no stranger to this ground—I was on this soil before a single house or hamlet adorned your beautiful city. You know full well, sir, upon what errand I was then employed, in what service I was engaged. It was at an hour when deep disaster prevailed throughout the land—when the desolations of war were preying with unsparing hand upon the defenceless frontiers of Ohio. It was when the wild savage of the wilderness had come from his ambush to burn your towns and butcher your people. I done no more then, sir, than my duty demanded in coming to the rescue, and doing what my feeble arm would allow me to do in defence of such a people. They were at the mercy of the Government for protection. I was then a member of Congress, and having voted for the war, and been among the most zealous and ardent in urging an immediate redress of the insults and injuries to which we had too long submitted, felt that duty called me to my country's standard. I could not stand indifferently to the dangers and hazards to which so many of our innocent countrymen were then exposed. I lived then, as I do now, nearly upon the borders of your own State, on the other side of the Ohio, and within the sound of your cries for help. The sufferings and dangers of Ohio were felt to be those of my own native Kentucky—and if I ever, in any manner, or by any hardships or trials, have been the instrument, in the hands of a kind Providence, in protecting and defending any of my old, ancient friends in this now great and flourishing state of the West—if any of my then companions in arms are now present, or the sons or descendants of those dear associates of my early trials are here this day, to them, one and all, I say, if I have ever done any thing for them, or for their dear families or kindred, either in war or in peace, any where or upon any occasion, let them place it entirely to the calls of duty in the service of my dearly beloved country, for which I make no claim but that which your generous reception this day has most amply repaid. My compensation, sir, for any sacrifices endured for a people who are all of them, as I trust, my personal, if not my political friends, is to be found in the conscientious feeling of having done my duty, and no more than my duty, to my suffering, bleeding country.

"Your brave Ohio Militia (and, surely, no country in the world could ever boast a more patriotic or invincible band of soldiers than Ohio embraces) was then upon your northern borders, upon the Lakes, and in Canada, in every spot where danger threatened or duty called. To them I was indebted for every attention, for every kindly aid which a humble volunteer like myself could desire, to repel an invader, or protect the defenceless. Your kind address has freshened my recollection of the disaster and storms of those times, and I take this occasion, perhaps the last in my life, to offer them the gratitude of one whose bosom will ever vibrate with the memory of their services and their virtues. I thank you, sincerely thank you, for this very flattering reception, and for the generous and friendly manner in which it has been conveyed to me. It comes from one with whom I have been long intimately acquainted, an early, tried and intimate friend, whose former attentions and kindness I can never forget, and for whose future happiness and prosperity, as well as all those whom you represent and in behalf of whom you speak, it will ever be my fervent prayer may be continued.

"With my best wishes for your continued success, I make this feeble offering of my sincere and grateful thanks for the flattering testimonial of kindness and regard with which you have this day honored me. It will go with me through life as a memorial worthy of my remembrance forever.

"After an hour's interval, for a free interchange of friendly greetings and salutations at the American, the order of procession was resumed, when it moved to a beautiful grove on the east bank of the Scioto, where the Colonel and the other guests of the occasion, headed by the venerable President of the day, Wm. Ballard, Esq., a Revolutionary soldier of upwards of 90 years of age, accompanied by the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the day, took the stations prepared for them by the Committee of Arrangements, on a platform erected for their accommodation. Col. Johnson was handsomely introduced to the meeting by John Brough, Esq. Auditor of State, when he arose, evidently moved and affected by the rapturous feeling with which his presence was cheered and greeted by the many thousands around him. He enchanted the attention of the audience for about an hour. Every eye rested upon the old hero, and every sentence he uttered sank deep in the minds of the people, who knew his history in the sanguinary conflicts in which he had been engaged, and who were ready to shout 'honor and gratitude' to the gallant war-

rior who had shielded his countrymen from death and danger in one of the mightiest struggles ever known in the annals of American bravery.

No man was ever more enthusiastically cheered—no man more warmly welcomed. It seemed as if every friend around him was eager in being the first to take him by the hand. This intensity of feeling was no doubt greatly heightened by the reflection, that, before them stood the identical individual who, in the war of 1813, had marched over the very soil he then occupied, with his brave companions in arms, to meet Tecumseh and his ferocious band in their own chosen ambush, within the smoke of their own camp, and within the circle or their own council fire. The result of that great event is before the country and the world. Col. Johnson sat down amid the deafening cheers of the animated multitude around him, and Gov. Shannon, who was introduced to the audience in like manner, for about two hours occupied the attention of the people. He dwelt long and eloquently upon the actual condition of the times—the efforts of the aristocracy to create a panic through the combined frauds of the Banks, and the jacket-pocket arguments used to rally up the jealousies, and to excite the prejudices of the people. He made a very happy reference to the wily intrigues, grovelling tricks and secret management of our adversaries to gain power at the expense of truth and fair dealing. When Governor Shannon concluded, the voice of the great assembly fully attested the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen, and fairly told that the popular opinion, now rolling forward with such resistless fury in his favor, will nobly, honorably sustain him in the coming struggle.

Col. Allen was then, in a similar manner, made known to the people. He came forward, and for three long hours, a standing, weary auditory, who had then, (from half past 12 at noon, to 3 P. M.) been upon their feet, seemed neither impatient or tired. Every countenance seemed peculiarly lighted up with animated smiles, and the cheers and applause were loud and long. The speech of Col. Allen was one of the most captivating specimens of real eloquence and sarcasm, of wit and repartee, to which we have ever listened. During much of the time, so deep, intense and unbroken was the silence of the scene, amid the natural tumult which might be expected among such a mixed population of more than 6,000 freemen, that one could almost have heard a pin fall upon the ground. And when this splendid orator came to touch upon the history of the battle of the Thames, and to point to the veteran hero then by his side, who breasted himself to the storms of that day, and whose body yet bore some of the bolts sped from the fire of the savage foe in that mighty conflict, many a furrowed cheek was moistened with that deep ellusion, that pure symbol of nature which sometimes attests the intensity of the feelings of the heart for the sufferings of our fellow men. Many of the incidents of that great battle will stand unrivalled in the history of American heroism; and the name of the patriot Johnson will go down to posterity, marked with as undying a laurel as ever yet bloomed around the head of a fallen hero.

Col. Allen spoke until near sunset, and yet, all were pleased to listen—all were peculiarly and agreeably entertained, and evinced the feeling with which they were inspired by frequent bursts of applause. When he concluded, one voice, "in rapturous chorus rung," to attest that all were grateful for such an opportunity for information and instruction as the interesting occasion had afforded. Its memory will live long among us, and we trust be productive of lasting good to our State and country. Let such meetings be held throughout Ohio, and the days of federal boasting and fraud will surely be numbered.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The Democratic party, having a distinct set of principles to engage its affections, is little given to the worship of men. It is right for it, however, to indulge a just pride in the worth of its distinguished members. For this reason, it rejoices at the time, in the growing favor with which the remarkable person to whom it has entrusted the chief magistracy of the Union, is received at the hands of the people, and the glowing tributes paid to his long life of virtuous and patriotic endeavor.

There is much instruction in the career and character of Mr. Van Buren. From the humblest walks of life, he has passed successively through every gradation of political distinction, to the highest rank which it is possible for an American citizen to attain. This has been a gradual progress, achieved by no base arts of the demagogue, by no mean subservience to vulgar prejudices, by no adroit deception of the popular intelligence, by no efforts to connect his name with some splendid scheme of partial legislation, but by a course of calm, consistent and honorable labor, by a penetration which no counter sagacity could baffle, by an integrity which no success nor solicitations could corrupt, by an indomitable self-reliance, by a firmness proof against all attacks, and by an uncompromising devotion to the great principles of Democratic freedom.

As it was remarked many years since in this paper, his career has been one of unobtrusive usefulness; not of turbulent ambition. His progress has been that of a steady and even current, marked only by the fertility it spreads around its borders; not that of a torrent which dashes with noise and fury through its sinuous channel, and is traced by the wrecks it heaps upon its banks. Mr. Van Buren has been actuated by the sentiment, How much good can I do?—not, How much applause can I win? He has sought for his reward in the approbation of the judicious, not in the acclamations of the empty. Who traces his life, from first to last, will find that he has ever been the earnest and assiduous, but discreet, temperate and decorous advocate of the true interests of the people. He has been their firm and inflexible friend; on all occasions has maintained their rights with integrity; but, satisfied with achieving them, has not demanded an ovation or a triumph.

If you read his speeches, you will find that he has dealt in arguments addressed to the understanding, not in declamation addressed to the passions. He has used persuasion, not invective; he has exerted the wisdom of a Nestor, not spent himself in fumes and vapor, like an angry Theriac.

In early life, laying the foundation of his political faith in the dictates of reason and conscience, he has maintained it with an enviable independence of judgment and noble persistency of purpose. No abuse, and it has been heaped upon him without measure, no opposition, and he has encountered it at every stage of his advance, has deterred him from the timely assertion of his sentiments, or swerved him, for a single moment, from the original rectitude of his intentions. Calumny has only deepened the sincerity of his convictions, while persecution has doubly sanctified his principles. Relying upon the discernment of the people, he has trusted to his fidelity to their cause as his best means of success. While others, with more dazzling abilities, misled by the meteors of false ambition, have wrecked themselves amid wild theories and mad schemes, he has noiselessly followed the path of uprightness and consistency, which is the sure road to ultimate elevation. His prudence, his bitter enemies confess, and in a single instance, which will be easily remembered, unanimously confided to his discretion a trust as important as was ever committed in this nation to the hands of a single man. Indeed, few persons have enjoyed such grand moral triumphs over their foes. Cast from a foreign mission by a fictitious Senate, the people chose him to conduct the deliberations of the very body which sought to cover him with disgrace. And not content with this, made him the successor of that bold and heroic old man who held the first place in their affections. These were achievements to which the victories of successful Generals furnish few parallels.

We speak thus because, assenting to the greater part of Mr. Van Buren's political creed, we have a high admiration of his character. His accession to the Presidency has justified the hopes of his warmest admirers. He has carried out, unflinchingly, the vital reforms indicated by his precursor in office. If nothing else, the message of the extra session would have won for his Administration unflinching honor. It was a bold, great, patriotic step. It committed himself and his party to a set of political doctrines from which there was no retreat. It gave a direction to the legislation of the country, the blessed results of which will be felt in distant years.—N. Y. Eve Post.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, having made the trip from Bristol in about fourteen days and a half. She left Bristol on the afternoon of the 25th July, and brings advices from London to the evening of the 24th, Liverpool to the morning of the 24th, and Bristol to the 25th.

The English money market was much depressed. American State Stocks, had considerably improved. United States Bank shares sold for \$15 6 on the 24th ult.

For about three weeks before the sailing of the Great Western, the weather had been unfavorable to the harvest, and a general advance in the prices of wheat and flour had been the consequence. Consols and Exchange Bills had for the same reason declined in London, but American state stocks were in improved demand, and considerable sales had been made of them. Pennsylvania were ten per cent. higher than they had been a month previous, being in extensive demand at \$84 81. One million of Illinois six per cent. stock had been negotiated to one house by the Canal Commissioners of that State at 85.

It is said that the Western has brought out considerable orders for Flour and Wheat.

The price of Cotton remained about the same, market dull.

Edward Oxford, charged with high treason, in attempting to shoot the Queen, was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He will be confined in a lunatic Asylum.

The civil war in Spain is at an end, Cabrera having entered France. He was arrested by the French authorities soon after passing the frontier. Five thousand Carlist troops accompanied him.

Espartaco had quarrelled with the Queen, and was in disgrace. The Morning Chronicle of the 24th says: "The positive confirmation of the news received on Wednesday, of the rupture between Espartaco and the Queen Regent, had led to some excitement among the holders of Spanish Bonds." The origin of the quarrel was the refusal of Espartaco to sanction the new municipal law.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Camino, a younger brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbo, near Rome, on the 27th June.

The Canadian Government Bill having passed both houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent on the 24th ult.

The insurrection in Syria, against the authority of Mehemet Ali, proves to be a serious affair. The Pasha had ordered a fleet of ten sail to the coast.

The difficulties between Egypt and the Pasha were in a train of settlement.

The Commerce says, "It is determined that Prince Augustus, of Sixe Coburg, brother of the Duchess of Nemours, shall marry the Princess Clementine, (daughter of Louis Philippe.) The Prince is one year younger than his intended."

There is no news of importance from Algiers. "The Monteur Parisien, of the 21st, published a despatch from Marshal Vallee, detailing the events of his late expedition, which he represents as having completely succeeded. On this despatch the journals before us make but a few comments.

The weekly average of letters which pass through the English post office, is 432,083. By a new method adopted by the house of lords and others, of filling a penny envelope with advertisements, the public

can procure postage stamps for about half price, as it is an excellent and cheap mode of circulating advertisements, and it is conjectured that very soon large establishments will find it profitable to give away thousands of these advertising envelopes, by which Rowland Hill's postage scheme will be turned into an universal free postage!

Professor Espy has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms at Liverpool, but, if we may judge from the papers, he met with a poor reception.

A REGENCY BILL.—Lord Melbourne, on the 31st ult., announced a message from the Queen, which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers. "Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

The bill was read a first time, and at its second reading on the 20th ult., the Duke of Sussex made a long speech in explanation of the views on the subject. It is confidently expected that the bill will be carried through the two houses without any opposition.

It was ordered that the message be taken into consideration next day. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with the same message, which the Speaker read to the Commons. Lord John Russell said it was intended to introduce a bill into the other House of Parliament, founded on the message which had just been read. On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the Crown. It was proposed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogative. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament.

FRANCE.

The French papers do not furnish us with any news of great importance.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult. after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced Ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of his tact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

Sulphur Question.—In the Chamber of Peers M. Tiers has stated, that the mediation of France between England and Naples had been successful, and on the previous day the differences were finally concluded, and the arrangement received the signatures of the English and Neapolitan Ambassadors. By this arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is declared free, but a reasonable indemnity has been granted to Lix & Co., the Company previous in the enjoyment of the monopoly. With this Treaty France was well satisfied, and she looked upon the ready acceptance of her mediation by Great Britain as a homage to French good faith and justice.

Journey of Cabrera to Paris.—On the 12th instant, Cabrera arrived at the Hotel Lion d'Or, in Limoges, accompanied by a Spanish and two individuals of the gendarmerie. The fallen General appeared to be in very bad health, and could not move without being supported by two persons. It is said that he has received fourteen wounds, some of which are not yet healed. From Limoges, Cabrera set off for Paris, under the custody of a commissaire de police, but in that capital he was not soothed by so kind a reception as at Limoges, for having alighted at the Hotel Saxe, Rue Jacob, he was refused admittance, and had to proceed to the Hotel d'Orleans.

Cabrera was the last of Don Carlos' chiefs, who abandoned his cause. Arizola, Zaezarias, Marraco, Palacios, Balmisera, and others, had preceded him to France, or delivered themselves up to the general of the Queen. The latter was followed to Pau by 900 men, most of whom had belonged to the Valencian battalions, which were the terror of Huerto and Castile. Two French companies of the line escorted them into the interior of the country.

Cabrera left Paris on the 16th ult. for the Castle of Han, which is to be his residence for some time.

The last of the Carlist chiefs, Tristany, has arrived in France with fifteen hundred men.

SPAIN.

At length, Navarre, Aragon, and all the territory on the right of the Abro, are free from the faction that has for so long distracted them, and the very people in whom it was supposed Don Carlos' claims found the greatest support, are now the most formidable opponents of his party. Without arms, and without the aid of any military force, the Basques and Aragonese have repelled or made prisoners such Carlists as are presented themselves in their towns with the hope of deriving succour. This proves beyond doubt, that they fought for themselves, and not for Don Carlos, and that the unimpaired enjoyment of their ancient institutions is all they care for.

THE EAST.

INSURRECTION IN SYRIA.—Accounts from Syria represent an insurrection against Mehemet Ali of a formidable character. A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pasha and Egypt have risen in rebellion, and though differing among themselves in many respects, they have combined to shake off a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

A BANK WORTH HAVING.—It is a cry often heard in these times, that the banks won't discount. We know a bank whose vault is well stored with the richest treasures, which is open to all who are disposed to apply, and which through all the pressure, has been as ready to discount as in the most prosperous times. Gentle reader! if you are content to quit speculation, and willing simply to make your mark, you can be accommodated. This bank has a perpetual charter, and is known as the Grand Bank of Terra Firma; an entrance may be found on the sunny side of most of our hills.

Its keys, which you must grasp without gloves, are the plough, the spade and the hoe. The only security it requires is industry, endorsed by temperance, and it seldom offers any thing but substantial currency. Those who have made themselves lean by complaining of hard times and the scarcity of money, need only try one experiment, and the sooner they take the responsibility the better. Application should be made early in the season.—Watchtower.

DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESS.—We learn that Mr. Justice E. Moore, of this city, has just effected an important improvement in taking likenesses on the Daguerreotype plan. He has succeeded in discovering a method by which a portrait of the human face may be taken in a single instant of time, as soon, in fact, as the light falls on the original. This is an important fact, especially when it is remembered that the shortest time has hitherto been from one minute and a half to two minutes and a half.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

TRADE.—It is apparent that trade is beginning to revive, and we have no doubt that it will be brisk this fall, in spite of whig politicians and bankers, who say that the pressure must be protracted until after the election, for the benefit of the whig cause. All the while the whigs have been talking about hard times, no employment for laborers, and the necessity of reducing the wages, we have not heard a syllable about reducing the salaries of bank officers and the agents of corporations; and they have had a plenty of money to spend for Log Cabins, and Hard Cider, champagne festivals and hurrahs. They take good care that panics and pressures shall not touch their own pockets; but that they shall be felt by laboring men, who have votes to give, which they seek to control.—Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.

REAL FEDERALISM.

The whigs, in regard to the census, have supported a law to take the statistics of the country, and now denounce the President for carrying that law into effect. If any but all the decency, religion, and morality, and so forth party, had done this thing, the world would pronounce it a rare instance of total and unblushing depravity.—Standard.



We learn from passengers by the stage yesterday evening, that Charles S. Morehead was elected Speaker of the House without opposition.

ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat of the 15th states the strength of parties in the Legislature as follows:—Senate, 19 Democrats to 13 Whigs, and one district to be heard from; House of Representatives, 47 Democrats to 46 Whigs, and the counties of Randolph, Cherokee, Dale, Covington and Henry to hear from. Dale and Randolph each elect a member, and the last Nashville Banner gives both of them to the Democrats. The Democrat says, "we have lost some members of the Legislature in the South, but have enough left to elect Mr. King, and carry through both branches all our measures."

ILLINOIS.—The Democrats have a majority of at least 8 in the Senate, and as far as heard from, a majority of 19 in the House. The Democratic gain in the popular vote is several thousand.

MISSOURI.—According to the returns and estimates of the St. Louis Argus of the 13th, the House of Representatives will stand, Democrats 58, Whigs 42. There has been a large increase in the Democratic majority of the popular vote.

G. W. EVANS, DENTIST,

HAVING returned, with the intention of remaining permanently, he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession. Office temporarily at Madam Harper's, a few doors above Brennan's Hotel. He has been kindly permitted to refer to Professor J. Locke, Cincinnati.

Mr. J. C. Cross, Lexington.
Mr. Thos. Y. Payne, Mayville.
Rev. H. B. Banks, Augusta.
aug 20—1f

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very choice assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, such as the following: Sup. and ex. sup. London cloths and cassimers; Beaver, double milled and pilot cloths; White, red and assorted flannels; Swan skins and doinet; Rogers' patent flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Bath wool and common wool blankets; French, English, Swiss and American prints, in very great variety; French, German and English merinoes; Flaid and printed 3-4 and 6-1 merinoes, new style; Queen Victoria figured merinoes; Mouslin de laines, the latest Paris style; Every variety of 4-4 lineas, sheetings and lawns; Together with an extensive assortment of the usual style of Dry Goods, calculated for the market of Lexington and its vicinity; all to be disposed of for cash, or on undoubted paper, at a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

DOREMUS, SUYDAM & NIXON,
No 39 Nassau street, New York.
aug 20—3f

SPECIE CIRCULAR.
HAVING sold my stock of Goods with the view of closing my business at this place, immediately, all persons indebted to the late firm of Kennard & Milton, or to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make payment immediately, or in every instance the slier will be demanded on debts due me.
W. E. MILTON.
aug 20—1f

FARMS FOR SALE.

IF immediate application be made, I will sell a great bargain in upwards of THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, in Mercer county, Kentucky, in a high state of cultivation. It lies in two tracts of about 170 and 135 acres, with two good family Residences, Barns, Orchards, Springs, &c., with all necessary buildings, and many conveniences important to the comfort of families. Those tracts are situated between Danville, Harrodsburg and Lexington; quite convenient to good schools, churches, &c. I will sell either as one or two farms; and as I have determined to sell, those who wish a home in this desirable part of Kentucky, had better forthwith call on me on the premises.

M. JANIESON.
August 20 3f—ch. Ky. Rifle.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in the case of Russell's administrator against Russell's widow and heirs, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House door in the city of Lexington, on Monday, the 14th day of September next, about the hour of 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the sum reported by the commissioner herein, as due by the estate of said Russell, viz:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,
In the city of Lexington, on Limestone Street, now occupied by Z. Williams.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,
On Upper Street, fronting the residence of Mrs. Morrison, occupied by a man of color, named Robert Austin.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,
On Mill Street, lately occupied by said Russell at his decease, and now occupied by James G. Mathers, house of brick, new and very commodious.

ONE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT,
Adjoining the foregoing.

ONE BRICK HOUSE, ON WATER ST.
Lately occupied by C. T. Messick, as a grocery store, on a ground rent to the city, of eighty dollars a year.

323 ACRES OF LAND IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

In the county of Cole. Title complete, and land valuable and unimproved.

TERMS OF SALE.—Equal payments, at credits of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.
JNO. M. McCALLA, Adm'r.
Lex. aug. 13, 1840 tds
(2) Observer insert tds.

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and Short Streets, LEXINGTON KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short Streets, formerly kept by Jous Keiser, and recently by W. W. Toom, which they intend, by additions and improvements, to render equal to any other establishment in the western country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope, by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render a cordial satisfaction. The situation of this House commands itself to those residing in the city. They will not make further promises as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer that judgment shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves.
JACOB ASHTON,
WILLIAM ASHTON.
July 30, 1840—1y

N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the rear part of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern building, as to receive no interruption therefrom.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
For Cash Exclusively.

THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS

LATELY in the possession of W. H. RAINEY, at his Store on Main street, is now offered at cost for cash exclusively, for the purpose of clearing up his business. Great inducements will be given to persons disposed to purchase the entire stock, which is extensive and well assorted. The present Stand, which is one of the best in the city, can be retained by the purchaser.

HENRY BELL,
DAVID A. SAYRE, Trustees.
July 29, 1840—1f

A CARD.
THE subscriber would beg leave thus publicly to express to those friends who so promptly stepped forward to his relief, upon the occasion of his late syncope, his heartfelt thanks for their active sympathies; and desires to say that he hopes, by care, persevering industry and rigid economy, to struggle through the difficulties which surround him, without the aid which their kind feelings prompted. He would therefore beg leave to return to them in a few days, the notes, &c. collected by one of his friends, and to assure them of his continued gratitude. He would respectfully inform them that his Mills will once more be in operation in a few days, and that it would conduce towards assisting him through his difficulties, to receive their patronage, and that of the citizens generally.

A. CALDWELL,
Lexington, July 29, 1840.—1m.—Observer.

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to receive Visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott county, and can only repeat the assurance already given, that all his attention and exertions shall be used for the comfort and accommodation of those who will honor him with a visit. He would also take this opportunity of expressing his grateful thanks, for the constant and liberal patronage extended to him while in Lexington, which feeling of friendship he hopes to return while he continues in business. At the same time he would respectfully say to those who are indebted to him, that he is anxious to pay all his indebtedness, and hopes they will settle their accounts, in order to enable him to confer a similar favor.

JOHN W. FORBES.
June 23—1f

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILIA K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE.—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1840—1f

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.

ON hand and for sale at reduced prices, a very heavy stock of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, of every description. Also, 100 moss and shuck mattresses.
JAS. MARCH.
april 16—1f

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 69 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 7, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Leesburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 29th Aug. 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		60 prizes of		200
1 prize of	\$30,000	60 prizes of	100	150
1	10,000	63	50	100
1	5,000	63	30	80
1	3,500	63	20	60
1	3,070	63	10	40
1	3,000	126	50	50
1	2,500	126	20	40
40	1,500	3,719	20	20
50	250	23,437	10	10

27,814 prizes—amounting to \$456,180.
Tickets \$10—shares in proportion. For sale by
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.
aug 20—1d

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,

CLASS 68, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 23, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, 26 August, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		10 prizes of		\$200
1 prize of	\$10,000	10 prizes of	100	100
1	10,000	76	50	100
1	4,000	56	30	50
1	2,200	112	20	30
10	2,000	112	20	20
10	500	2,240	10	10
10	300	15,400	5	5

18,040 prizes—amounting to \$171,600
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.
aug 20, 1840 td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,
EXTRA CLASS No. 37, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the CITY OF LEXINGTON, Tuesday, August 25, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		1 Prize of		12,000 Dollars is \$12,000
1	10,000	10	10,000	10,000
1	3,000	10	3,000	3,000
1	1,250	10	1,250	1,250
10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000
10	500	10	500	500
10	300	10	300	3,000
10	250	10	250	2,500
15	200	10	200	3,000
15	150	20	150	2,250
200	100	20	100	29,000
61	50	3	50	3,050
61	40	2	40	2,440
122	20	2	20	2,440
5,307	10	10	53,070	53,070
25,620	5	1	128,100	128,100

31,535 Prizes, Amounting to \$270,100.
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.
aug. 13, 1840. td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,
EXTRA CLASS No. 36, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of MAYSVILLE, Tuesday, August 18, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		1 prize of		10,000
1	10,000	25	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	50	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	50	3,000	3,000
1	2,115	50	2,115	2,115
1	2,000	50	2,000	2,000
10	1,000	40	1,000	40,000
20	600	10	600	12,000
155	100	10	150	15,500
63	50	10	50	3,150
63	40	10	40	2,530
126	30	10	30	3,780
126	20	10	20	2,530
3,780	10	10	37,800	37,800
23,436	5	10	117,180	117,180

27,814 Prizes, Amounting to \$256,595
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.
aug. 13 td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,
CLASS 34, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, 20th August, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.				
1	prize of	\$10,000	25 prizes of	150
1		3,000	25	120
1		1,160	200	100
1		1,500	62	40
1		1,297	62	30
1		1,200	124	20
10		1,000	156	10
10		300	4,403	8
10		200	24,583	4

29,705 prizes—amounting to \$202,575.

Tickets \$1—shares in proportion. For sale

by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

